

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

ROSENBERG/
SUBJECT Sobell Comm.

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. 8

SERIALS 580

THRU

586

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
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U. S. Department of Justice

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 100-387835

See also Nos.

NPC General Sub file A

NPC Daily Worker Sub file B

NPC National Guardian Sub file C

NPC Morning Freiheit Sub file D

Proletarian Humanism Sub file E

N.Y. Information Sub file F

International Clubs N.Y. Area Sub file G

beginning
closed
O. H. H. H. H.

100-107111

Volume Number

9

Serial

5-90

586

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This Case Originated At: NEW YORK

Report Made At MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	Date When Made FEB 1 1953	Period For Which Made 1/8,14,23,26,27/53	Report Made By LORIN L. HEWITT
Title NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE			Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

XVII

The Milwaukee Committee of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin during May, 1952. Chairman, JOHN GILMAN, and secretary, BURTON LEVINE, identified as *b7c* members of the ~~Communist~~ Party. All other known affiliates of the Milwaukee Committee have also been identified as members of the ~~Communist~~ Party or front organizations. A reliable informant advises that only a few meetings have been held for the sole purpose of the Rosenberg Case, however, states various meetings of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, Labor Youth League, and Young Progressives of America devoted to this cause. JOSEPHINE NORDSTRAND, executive secretary of WCRC contacted by DAVID ALMAN, executive secretary of the National Rosenberg Committee requesting funds; and she is further known to have assisted JOHN GILMAN in the organization of the Milwaukee Committee and has frequently conferred with him as well as other members of the Milwaukee Committee concerning policy and activity. Local facilities and membership of the WCRC active on behalf of the ROSENBERGS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY *913*
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY *2*
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Classification*
DATE *2/10/78* *AP/ERS*

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Considering the length of the title of the subject organization, it will be referred to as the Rosenberg Committee for purposes of this report.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Copies of This Report

- 6 - Bureau (REG.M.)
- ③ - New York (100-107111) (REG.M.)
- 1 - ONI Chicago (REG.M.)
- 1 - OSI Milwaukee (REG.M.)
- 1 - G-2 Chicago (REG.M.)
- 1 - G-2 Milwaukee (REG.M.)
- 3 - Milwaukee (100-11982)

100-107111-580

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB - 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Harvey

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

All confidential informants referred to herein are of known reliability unless otherwise indicated.

ORGANIZATION AND MEETINGS

Confidential informant T-1 advised that the Mid-West Conference on the Rosenberg Case was held under the auspices of the Chicago Rosenberg Committee on August 16 and 17, 1952 at Chicago, Illinois. This informant identified JOHN GILMAN as among the delegation from Wisconsin attending this conference. He states that on August 17, 1952 GILMAN made a speech to the attending members in which he stated that the Milwaukee Rosenberg Committee had been formed during May of 1952 through the assistance of DAVID ALMAN and WILLIAM A. REUBEN. During his speech, he referred to a meeting at which approximately forty people were in attendance and at which \$225 had been collected by the committee. T-1 identified DAVE ALMAN as National Executive Secretary of the Rosenberg Committee.

[REDACTED]

b7d

Confidential informant T-2 identified JOHN GILMAN as a member of the [REDACTED] Party of Wisconsin in 1949. b7c

Confidential informant T-3 advised in January of 1953 that the Milwaukee Rosenberg Committee was organized in the spring of 1952 through the cooperation of JOSEPHINE NORDSTRAND, Executive Secretary, Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, and JOHN GILMAN.

[REDACTED]

b7d

T-3 states that for the most part those who are members of the Milwaukee Rosenberg Committee are also members of the WCRC.

The Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress is cited as a subversive organization by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential informant T-4 advises that he was present at a meeting of approximately twenty-five people held on the University of Wisconsin campus on November 21, 1952. He states that for the most part those present were members of the Young Progressive League and the Labor Youth League. The principal speaker on this occasion, according to this informant, was JOHN GILMAN, whose theme was the Rosenberg Case. The following literature had been previously obtained from the Chicago Committee and was distributed at this meeting according to the informant:

Pamphlet entitled "Rosenbergs Must Not Die" issued by the National Committee

Pamphlet entitled "To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" by WILLIAM A. REUBEN

Pamphlet entitled "The Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" issued by the Chicago Rosenberg Committee

Pamphlet entitled "Mercy for the Rosenbergs" by ABRAHAM CROFACH

Pamphlet entitled "The Facts in the Rosenberg Case" issued by the Chicago Rosenberg Committee

Pamphlet entitled "A Statement on the Rosenberg Case" by Rabbi R. MEYER SHARFF

A post card addressed to President HARRY S. TRUMAN, Washington, D. C. on which is printed a statement urging the President to save the lives of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

Confidential Informant T-5 advised in February, 1950 that the Young Progressives of America in Wisconsin was completely dominated and controlled by the Communist Party of Wisconsin.

The Labor Youth League and the Communist Party are cited as subversive organizations by the Attorney General of the United States coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Confidential Informant T-5 advises that [REDACTED] at a meeting held at [REDACTED] at which approximately twenty-five persons were in attendance. [REDACTED] the meeting was in charge of JOHN GILMAN and that the theme of the meeting was devoted to the Rosenberg Case. The informant states that the following were among those present:

b7d

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

b7d

b7d

b7d

b7d

b7d

PUBLICATIONS AND CIRCULARS

Confidential informant T-9 on December 15, 1952 furnished the following pamphlets and flyers concerning the Rosenberg Case:

Flyer dated November 18, 1952 issued by the Provisional Committee to Commute the Death Sentence of the Rosenbergs, bearing the mimeographed signature of JOHN GLISMAN, Chairman, and B. LEVINE, Secretary. The address on the flyer is 2209 North Hubbard Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The following is the content of this flyer:

"Two people may be electrocuted within the next five weeks. They protest their innocence. They are man and wife, father and mother of two small boys, 5 and 9 years old.

"Enclosed you will find material acquainting you with the facts of the Rosenberg case.

"We must not repeat the tragedy of the Sacco-Vanzetti case of the 1920's, when two men protesting their innocence which is now

acknowledged by all, were executed. We must not permit a repeat of the Dreyfus case which was used to inflame anti-semitism in France at the turn of the century, until the infamous frameup was finally exposed under the courageous leadership of the writer, Zola.

"Our committee has been attempting to bring to the attention of the people of Wisconsin the injustice of the death sentence in this case. It is the first time the death sentence has ever been levied in peace time for such an alleged crime. Convicted pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese spies such as Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose were let off with light sentences. Nazis responsible for the slaughter of thousands have been released.

"At the time the Rosenbergs are alleged to have transmitted atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union was our friend and ally in the desperate battle against fascism.

"This is the season of peace and good will. We beg you to intercede with President Truman at once, urging him to grant executive clemency. Do not let this mother and father die "

Flyer entitled "Two Days--December 24 and January 12--of Infamy for You" issued by the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, 914 North Flankinton Avenue, Room 310, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin. A portion of this flyer dealing with the Rosenberg Case coincides with the policies and the aims of the National Rosenberg Committee and requests that those interested send a message to President TRUMAN urging that he exercise executive clemency and commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs. It states that for more information on the Rosenberg issue contact the WCRC.

A publication entitled "The Rosenbergs Must Not Die" issued by the New York Rosenberg Committee

Confidential informant T-10 furnished a circular on January 9, 1953 issued by the Provisional Committee to Commute the Death Sentence of the Rosenbergs, JOHN GILMAN, PO Box 1919, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The circular is in the form of an open letter to President HARRY S. TRUMAN with a space allotted for the recipient to sign his name before forwarding to the President. The contents of the letter are set out as follows:

"Tonight two young people sit, or pace the floor of their cells, in the death house of Sing Sing prison. One is Julius Rosenberg, an obscure graduate engineer. The other is his wife, Ethel. They have been sentenced to death in the electric chair.

"Their two children, Robbie, 5 and Michael 9, are still waiting for their mother and father to come home.

"The Supreme Court has refused their request for a hearing. Only you, Mr. President, can halt their execution. Our laws have given you authority and obligation to grant executive clemency when clemency is just. You recently exercised this authority by granting clemency to the man who killed a White House guard in an attempt on your life.

"The Rosenbergs were accused of conspiracy to commit espionage. A jury upheld the charge. A judge, breaking every precedent in American history of such cases, sentenced them to die in the electric chair. (As you know, Mr. President, no civilian court has ever - either in peace or war - pronounced a death sentence on this charge. Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose were found guilty of treason in working for the enemy and 10 years imprisonment was deemed sufficient punishment.)

"Julius and Ethel Rosenberg have steadfastly denied any guilt. Many prominent attorneys, scholars, pastors, priests and rabbis have studied the evidence and expressed serious doubts as to whether they are guilty.

"Typical among opinions of these people is this statement of the eminent scholar, Rabbi Dr. Meyer Shariff: "I have studied and pondered long over the facts in the Rosenberg case...I came to the firm conviction that something had to be done to save these persons from an undeserved fate."

"More than 50,000 Americans have signed a legal brief urging a new trial. Many who are non-committal regarding guilt or innocence, believe the Rosenbergs should not be killed and have joined the request for clemency.

"The fear is expressed that we are facing a repetition of a shameful episode in American history - the frameup and execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Others have been executed - only to have history prove them innocent. So long as one single doubt of their guilt remains, the Rosenbergs must not die.

"If punishment for wrongdoing is the objective, this mother and father have suffered the tortures of the damned as they faced death during two years of imprisonment.

"Only the merciful spirit of the American people and their fervent desire to guard our traditions of justice, plus action by yourself, can save these two from the horror of death in the electric chair.

"We respectfully urge you, Mr. President, to grant executive clemency before it is too late."

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITY

Confidential informant T-11 advised that during December, 1952 on several occasions, JOSEPHINE NORDSTRAND and JOHN GILMAN conferred concerning the Rosenberg Case. He states that on one occasion NORDSTRAND advised GILMAN that she had received money as a result of a letter she had circularized in this matter. Informant states that generally NORDSTRAND, whenever she receives inquiries at the offices of the WCRC concerning the ROSENBERGs, suggests sending telegrams to the President of the United States in protest of the death sentence. According to the informant, NORDSTRAND was in contact with DAVID ALMAN, National Executive Secretary of the Rosenberg Committee, who at that time requested funds from her. T-11 states that on December 16, 1952 while GILMAN and NORDSTRAND were discussing an article on the Rosenberg Case, GILMAN indicated that the article did not justify the subversive activity of the ROSENBERGs but inasmuch as it did advocate a life sentence rather than death, he would use only that portion of the article requesting commutation of the death penalty.

- R U C -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File where Located
T-1 - [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	LOYD E. FURVIS	[REDACTED] b7d
T-2 - [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		
T-3 - [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ROBERT E. SCHONECKER (Oral)	[REDACTED] b7d
T-4 - [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	MARTIN L. CHODIA (Written)	[REDACTED] b7d
T-5 - [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	WALTER L. ROETHKE (Oral)	[REDACTED] b7d
T-6 - [REDACTED] b1, b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	WALTER L. ROETHKE (Written)	[REDACTED] b7d
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	PHILIP W. GABRIAN (Written)	[REDACTED] b7d
T-7 - [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		
T-8 - Anonymous	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		
T-9 - [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	NELSON B. THOMAS	[REDACTED] b7d

MI 100-11982

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File where Located
T-10 - [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ROBERT E. SCHONECKER	[REDACTED] b7d
T-11 - MI 182-S b7d		12/15, 16, 17, 18/52		

REFERENCE

Letter of SA CHARLES T. HAYNES to SAC, Chicago dated December 5, 1952 reporting on the Mid-West Conference of the Rosenberg Committee.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES
FROM: SA ROBERT E. RUSSELL
SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
IS - C

DATE: 2/2/53

On 1/20/53 SA ROBERT E. RUSSELL received by mail
a written report from [REDACTED] which is filed in [REDACTED] b7d

This report reflected informant's attendance at a
mass rally for the ROSENBERGS held at Factor Hall on Pico
Blvd., 1/6/53, at 8:15 p.m.

Those persons in attendance known to informant were:

[REDACTED]
HELEN SOBELL (SOBELL) b7d

RER:cfk
100-41648
cc: [REDACTED] NEW YORK
Tm

(REG) (NAT. T. COM. ROSENBERG CASE)
(HELEN SOBELL) (MORTON SOBELL)

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

100-107111-580H

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 16 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	
SHROVER	ROS

100-24350 (RELIGION)
100-18820 (W. D., LACCP)
100-29383 (BAY CITIES SEC., LACCP)

LA 100-41648

GEORGE COWELL was the Democratic candidate for some office in his district, possibly the 59th.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7d
b7d

HUGH WESTON, Unitarian Minister, without portfolio, said all people, whether they believe in God or not, should stand together for peace, equality and justice. He, as a minister, considers it a privilege and obligation to support all causes such as the ROSENBERG case. He stated that nothing was proved against them and they were framed. He stated that the people are told "Look at the Soviet Unions concentration camps. We are better than they are. We just have little concentration camps." He gave the following brief of previous similar cases:

SOCRATES -- People lost that case.

JESUS -- People lost that case.

DREYFUS -- People lost that case.

MOONEY -- People won that case after 20 years. It was not much satisfaction to MOONEY after spending his life in jail for a frame-up.

ROSENBERG -- If they die the people will have lost that case. If they are later exonerated it will not benefit the ROSENBERGs.

He made the following differences:

Spies -- Those foreign agents working against us

Intelligence -- Our men working to learn secrets of foreign countries. We do not call them spies.

He stated that the West recognizes espionage as a necessary function of a Government branch. Even if guilty of espionage the ROSENBERGs were giving information to an ally. They should have minor punishment ala FUCHS, GOLD and GREENGLASS.

LA 100-41648

The next speaker was ROSE ROSENBERG. She stated that she also was a Jewish mother. She gave examples of Jewish mothers defying established law of land from Biblical history. The best part of her is in the death house with the other ROSENBERGS. Her son now understands that the ROSENBERGS stand between him and the same treatment. They must not be permitted to die.

DOROTHY MARSHALL stated that even if the ROSENBERGS are guilty death is too severe a punishment. She said she is glad to know other groups such as Jewish Veterans and B'Nai B'rith are involved in controversies. This helps her to be resigned to controversies among Catholics.

MAX SCHOEN said that anti-Semitism and anti-Communism were on trial more than the ROSENBERGS and with present hysteria the ROSENBERGS were examples of what fear and witch hunts can lead to. He said that they must not be allowed to die.

[REDACTED] b7d

HELEN SOBEL spoke first on legal aspects of the ROSENBERG case and then as a wife and mother. She said she knows the ROSENBERGS are not guilty. Bill No. 2255 has been written up appealing for a new trial.

She stated that they and MORTY SOBEL stand between us all and imprisonment and death. If they are allowed to die we are all nearer death.

She stated that because they (the ROSENBERGS) refused their gain of freedom or lighter sentences by giving information against other innocent people they are in the death house. She said that GREENGLASS is too ignorant to have given information regarding the atomic bomb. His testimony against the ROSENBERGS was never confirmed by anyone who understood scientific and mechanical data regarding the atom bomb. She said there was tremendous pressure on SOBEL and the ROSENBERGS by the FBI. SOBEL was told she was getting a divorce and that he could be released if he would talk.

HELEN MILLER stated she would try to interest conservative rabbis in the ROSENBERGS.

LA 100-41648

GEORGE COWELL said even if the ROSENBERGs are guilty they had not committed any crime; that the testimony of GREENGLASS lacked credibility; that the drawing of the atom bomb was not shown to the court; and that the table that was used for making microfilm was not included in exhibits.

TRUE COPY

19 Church Road
Levittown, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1953.

F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

The enclosed circular was put through our
door two days ago.

It looks subversive, and I send it so that
you may do what you want with it.

Yours truly,

/s/ Rev. Percival Cobb.

100-107111-581

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 31 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

February 3, 1953

Reverend Percival Cobb
19 Church Road
Levittown, New York

Dear Mr. Cobb:

Your letter of January 30, 1953, with
enclosure, has been received.

I sincerely appreciate the interest which
prompted your bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York, with copy of incoming
ATTENTION SAC: The enclosure was a leaflet put out
by the New York City Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs,
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, New York.

100-107111-581A

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
FEB 11 1953
HARRINGTON

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-25474)

DATE: JAN 19 1953

FROM : SA THOMAS C. RIES

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

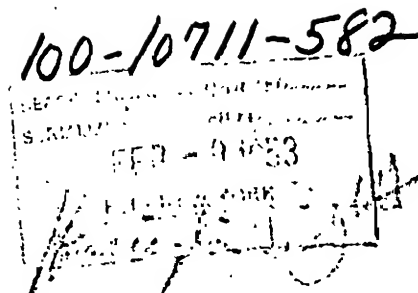
b7d

On January 2, 1953, [REDACTED] orally furnished the writer with the following information. At the time of the interview, handwritten notes were taken by the writer and will be maintained in [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

TCR:teb

CC: 1.6 - New York
2 - Clevelandb7c
b7d

b7d

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

b7d

The most active leaders during the White House picketing are DAVID ALMAN of New York, DON ROTHENBERG of Cleveland, and JOHN B. STONE and MARTHA MALKIN of Washington.

WFO 100-25474

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

CHARLOTTE GRAM is chairman of the northwest committee
and SOPHIE DRESSLER is chairman of the southeast committee.

[REDACTED] b7d

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 2/3/53

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (100-25474)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are being forwarded herewith six copies of a WFO memo dated January 19, 1953 captioned as above. It will be noted that this memo contains information concerning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in addition to general information concerning the picket line which was held at the White House in Washington, D. C. by the captioned organization. b7d

TCR:MPW
REGISTERED MAIL
Enclosures - 6

Addendum: Identity of informant should be protected.

100-107111-583

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB - 9 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, WFO (100-25474)

DATE: JAN 12 1953

Special Agent THOMAS C. RIES

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On January 9, 1953, [redacted] orally furnished the following information to the writer. During the interview handwritten notes were taken by the writer and they are being maintained in [redacted] b7d

DUE TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE INFORMANT RECEIVED PORTIONS OF THIS INFORMATION, EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN UTILIZING THE INFORMATION IN INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THE INFORMANT.

b7c

672

TCR:DJM

2 - Los Angeles (RM)
2 - Cleveland (RM)
10 - New York (RM)
2 - San Francisco (RM)
2 - Chicago (RM)
2 - Baltimore (RM)

b7c
b7d

b7c b7d

100-10711-584

FILE # 100-107111

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL COMMITTEE

SERIAL 584 DATE 1-19-53

CONSISTING OF 4 PAGES of WHICH
2, 5, 6, 7

is exempt from disclosure, in its entirety, under (b)(7)(D) as information contained in this serial would identify an informant to whom an expressed promise of confidentiality has been given. This information includes dates and places of meetings which were attended by a limited number of people known to the informant and/or information from these meetings and situations in which an informant was in close contact with members of these organizations, disclosure of which would reveal his identity.

WFO 100-25474

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

On the night of January 6, 1953, [REDACTED] meeting was held which took place at the Hotel 2400. The room in which the meeting was held did not accommodate more than 300 persons and so passes were issued to approximately 300 persons. The following individuals were at the door to take the passes from those persons who attended:

[REDACTED] b7d

b7c

The Informant advised that all of these individuals are [REDACTED] Party members in Washington, D. C. The purpose of this meeting was to receive reports from those individuals who had visited Congressmen and Senators on January 5, 1953. The meeting was chaired by DON ROTHENBERG.

[REDACTED] b7d

WFO 100-25474

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON spoke and stated that "we" must continue to fight and that the delegations should not believe what they read in the papers and heard over the radio relative to the contemplated extension of time prior to the execution. He indicated that the delegations should not become complacent as "they" will kill the ROSENBERGS unless they are saved by the verdict of the people. He indicated that it was certain that the ROSENBERGS would not be saved by Judge IRVING KAUFMAN.

AL KAPLAN reported on his visit to Capitol Hill and indicated that he was extremely dissatisfied. He indicated further that it was his desire to go back to his union and "really put up a fight." KAPLAN advised that he had been unable to see the Congressman whom he had originally intended to visit. He indicated that practically all of the Congressmen visited gave strong indication that they felt the ROSENBERGS were guilty. These Legislators, according to KAPLAN, commented to the effect that only the Communist were putting up a fight for the ROSENBERGS, who were actually their own spies.

ALBERT KAHN made a report on the international feeling toward the ROSENBERGS and mentioned demonstrations which had been held at the American Embassies in London and other cities throughout the world.

After this conference ended, a press conference was held at the 2400 Hotel which was run by DAVID ALMAN and ALBERT KAHN.

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

b7d

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 2/3/53

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (100-25474) ✓

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There are being forwarded herewith ten copies of a WFO memo dated January 19, 1953 and captioned as above. In addition to information concerning the activities on the part of the captioned organization in Washington, D. C., it will be noted that mention is made of several individuals residing in your territory, including [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7d

This memo is being furnished to your Division for information and the identity of the WFO Informant should be protected.

TCR:MPW
REGISTERED MAIL
Enclosures - 10

100-107111-585

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB - 5 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J.A. Hamilton

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

MEH

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/3/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/21/52 to 1/23/53	REPORT MADE BY JOHN A. HARRINGTON
TITLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Midwest Conference in ROSENBERG case held in Chicago, 8/16,17/52. Report of this conference and of the Los Angeles Committee to conference set forth. On 10/16/52, emergency conference of CRC and National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case held to mobilize people of NY. Account of this meeting set forth.

[REDACTED] CRC organized "clemency train" to visit ROSENBERGS at Sing. Sing. on 12/14/52. This trip was postponed to 12/21/52. Details of this trip set forth.

[REDACTED] A public meeting was held, 10/23/52, at Central Plaza. Income and expenses of this meeting set forth. Meeting held 10/22/52, at Premier Palace, Brooklyn. Open air rally held, 10/29/52, at Union Square, NYC. Theater rally held at Palm Gardens, and meeting held at New Terrace Gardens in the Bronx, 11/19/52. Open air meetings held in Bronx, 10/18/52, and in NY, 11/22/52. Brief account of these meetings set forth. Captioned Committee sponsored a prayer and clemency vigil and picketing at the White House from 12/27/52, to 1/17/53.

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SYNOPSIS (Cont'd):

 b7d
Thousands of
circulars, flyers, pamphlets, booklets, and pos-
ters being distributed throughout Greater NY area
on street corners, through the mail, and by per-
sonal delivery at homes. Sole purpose of this
Committee, as expressed in this literature, is
to secure clemency for the ROSENBERGS.

- P -

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DETAILS: I. REPORT ON MIDWEST CONFERENCE OF THE ROSENBERG CASE, HELD IN CHICAGO, AUGUST 16, 17, 1952, AS REPORTED BY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1:

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that on August 16, 17, 1952, a Midwest Conference on the ROSENBERG case was held under the auspices of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case. This Conference commenced with a public meeting on Saturday, August 16, 1952, at 8:00 PM at Curtis Hall in the Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Approximately two hundred people attended this meeting, [REDACTED] b7d

The above described meeting was primarily a panel discussion led by NELSON ALGREN, Chairman of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, and HAROLD ROSEN, who acted as narrator. [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] ROBERT MORRIS LOVETT, Progressive Party candidate for Governor of Illinois, and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, both made short talks. HAROLD ROSEN and NELSON ALGREN outlined the cases of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, and stated that the ROSENBERGS were chosen because they were Jews, and that there was little evidence that they could be charged with committing espionage by merely conspiring to commit espionage. Rabbi CROMBACH and Rabbi YAMPOL asked for leniency and mercy for the ROSENBERGS. ADVIL ALMAN told about the ROSENBERGS as neighbors, and stated that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case was supporting the ROSENBERG children, and also the children of MORTON SOBELL.

This first session adjourned at 11:00 PM. The second session began at 11:00 AM on August 17, 1952.

Mrs. JO GRAMAT, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Committee, was Chairlady, [REDACTED]

DAVID ALMAN outlined the facts of the case, and reported on the work accomplished by the various committees in Washington, Los Angeles, and New York City. ALMAN stated that a special fund had been set aside to be used solely for the support of the ROSENBERG children, and that the expenditures of this committee has amounted to approximately \$59,000.00. b7d

Rabbi CRONBACH requested clemency for the ROSENBERGS, and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON pointed out that he disagreed with the position taken by CRONBACH in approaching the ROSENBERG case, stating that they had assembled there to fight for the lives of a man and a woman, and to save their country from the terrible crime of anti-Semitism. The informant advised that the following motions were passed at this meeting:

- (1) The committee goes on record as approving the establishment of a Midwest Council.
- (2) That all ROSENBERG Committees be empowered to elect delegates to the Midwest Council.
- (3) That the Midwest Council be under the direction of the Midwest Director, with offices in Chicago, to coordinate the work in the Midwest, and serve as a clearing house for information, exchanging reports from various cities, etc.
- (4) That the Chicago Committee be empowered to appoint the Midwest Director, who would be authorized to call meetings of the Council when necessary.
- (5) To send greetings from the conference to the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL.
- (6) That the minutes of the conference be mailed to all delegates, and be made the property of the entire Nation.

This conference was adjourned at 6:00 PM on August 17, 1952.

II. REPORT ON MIDWEST CONFERENCE OF THE ROSENBERG CASE, HELD IN CHICAGO, AUGUST 16, 17, 1952, AS REPORTED BY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-2:

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, made available a mimeographed report entitled "Report on the Midwest Conference on the ROSENBERG Case Held in Chicago, August 17, 1952", which appears under the letterhead of the Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, 246 Fifth Avenue, Room 441, New York 1, New York, and which lists JOSEPH BRAININ as Chairman, and DAVID ALLEN as Executive Secretary.

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This informant also made available a mimeographed report, which is the report of the Los Angeles Committee to the Midwest Conference, Chicago, August 17, 1952.

These reports are being set forth below verbatim:

(a) "Report on the Midwest Conference on the ROSENBERG Case, Held in Chicago, August 17, 1952:

"PUBLIC MEETING: Although the Conference proper did not begin until Sunday August 17, its first session actually took place at a public meeting the evening before, attended by approximately 300 persons.

"An indication of the interest which this meeting had aroused can be seen by the fact that Hon. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, National Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and a number of persons active in Jewish Civic affairs were present in the audience. (Mr. LOVETT and Mr. PATTERSON were called up from the audience, and each greeted the meeting) The meeting, which was chaired by NELSON ALGREN, prize winning novelist ("Man with the Golden Arm" and other novels) was in the form of a panel discussion presided over by HAROLD ROSEN, a Chicago businessman. Participating in the panel were Rabbi ABRAHAM CROWEACH, ROBERT HERKIN, of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Rabbi S. BURR YAMPOL, and DAVID ALIAN. Mr. JOSEPH BRAININ spoke on behalf of the National Committee, stating its position and urging greater efforts in the Midwest towards securing a new trial for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL.

"An excellent script, basing itself upon the letters of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG was prepared for the meeting, and the performance was given by a number of Chicago theatre people. (Copies of the script are available for use all over the country).

"The audience contributed almost \$700 to the meeting.

"THE CONFERENCE

"A. INTRODUCTION

"The greatest single impression many persons carried away from the Conference was the utter devotion, integrity, and resourcefulness of the leaders of the various local ROSENBERG Committees.

"A feeling of singlemindedness permeated the Conference. The spirit of closeness, oneness and confidence in the justice of this cause was such that Rabbi CRONBACH was moved to speak of it from the floor before his departure. It was, he said, an enriching experience to have participated in the Conference.

"B. DELEGATES:

"In addition to Chicago, the following Midwest cities were present at the Conference: St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Madison, Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Peoria. All told there were 13 delegates from outside Chicago and 21 delegates from Chicago itself. Seven delegates were Negro, 27 white.

"In addition to representing local ROSENBERG Committees, there were delegates representing locals of U. A. W. and U. E. and Packinghouse, the Civil Rights Congress, Tenants Council, and others.

"Rabbi ABRAHAM CRONBACH, Chairman of the Jewish Peace Fellowship and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON of the Civil Rights Congress participated very actively in the discussion.

"C. GREETINGS TO THE CONFERENCE:

"Among the greetings received at the Conference were the following: from Reverend T. E. BROWN of the Progressive Baptist Church in Chicago, pledging his Congregation of 8,000 to the campaign for a new trial; Judge NORVIL K. HARRIS, of Indiana; U. E. Local 735 of Cleveland; Prof. EPHRAIM CROSS of New York; Mrs. BESSIE MITCHELL, sister of one of the Trenton Six; Professor JOHN J. DeBOER, Professor of Education at the University of Illinois; messages were also read to the Conference from ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG and HELEN SOBELL.

"D. EXHIBIT OF ROSENBERG MATERIAL

"The following exhibits, which will soon be available for national distribution, were to be seen at the conference:

1. An exhibit of all the material, pamphlets, leaflets, advertisements, etc. issued by the National Committee.
2. An exhibit of news clippings from around the world as well as from the United States carrying favorable reports on the case.
3. Exhibits of various committees particularly that of Los Angeles, Washington D. C. and New York City.

"E. CONFERENCE AGENDA.

"The Conference agenda provided for two sessions, the morning session which was chaired by Mrs. JOSEPHINE GRANAT, director of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, the afternoon session by Dr. HENRY NOYES, Chairman of the Illinois Peace Assembly. A report by the National Executive Secretary was given, followed by discussion, reports of the various Midwest Committees, discussion on program and policy, an outline of future activities by the National Chairman, the adoption of motions and adjournment.

"F. THE NATIONAL REPORT

"The National Report consisted of a resume of the activities of the National Committee from its inception, as well as touching on the work of a number of non-Midwest Committees. The report began with a brief history of the National Committee, its organization early in 1952, and its adoption of a position of 'Grave doubt' on the ROSENBERG-SOPELL case, leading to a call for a new trial. The report recounted the first round of advertising conducted by the National Committee, the pamphlets it issued, and the scores of committees it helped organize around the country.

"The report noted: that the National Committee had issued some 400,000 pieces of literature since its inception, the overwhelming bulk of which it had distributed. The following is a breakdown of the 400,000 figure:

the 32 page WILLIAM A. REUBEN pamphlet	60,000
the 8 page English fact sheet	150,000
the 8 page Jewish fact sheet	20,000
the 2 page fact sheet on Jewish Aspects in the case	30,000
the Rabbi MEYER SHARFF pamphlet	15,000
the letters of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG	15,000
Amicus Briefs	30,000
Various Reprints	10,000
The trial record	1,000
Various leaflets	70,000

"This figure does not include separate publications issued by local Committees such as the Los Angeles Committee which has issued its own four page fact sheet, a pamphlet on the political and Jewish aspects on the case as well as other material.

"The report noted: that a fairly comprehensive trial analysis and a science-fact sheet were still in the works.

"The report noted: that the National Office had in its possession no more than approximately 35,000 signatures to the Amicus Brief, although the list of prominent signers was very good. The report recommended that the Midwest Conference assume the responsibility for acquiring 40,000 additional signatures through the month of October.

"(The National Office believes that regardless of deadlines, the impact of a very large number of signatures will make itself felt, if proper techniques are used)

"The report noted: that since November approximately \$50,000, \$8,000 of which was in the form of loans, and which has all been paid back, was raised by the National Office. Of this amount, approximately \$10,000 was raised at big public meetings, \$5,000 from small meetings and house parties, \$5,000 from literature sales, and \$30,000 through the mails. The Committee has only received two \$500 contributions from individuals, and none over that amount.

"The expenditures of the Committee have amounted to approximately \$59,000. The breakdown for this figure follows:

For advertising in the Nation, the National Guardian, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Chicago Daily News, Daily Worker, Jewish Examiner, Compass, National Lawyers Guild and New York City Lawyers Guild, Amsterdam News, Jewish Life, Jewish Day, Freiheit, Jewish Morning Journal, Brooklyn Daily News	\$ 4,500
Printing of 400,000 pieces of literature	10,000
Salaries for National, Chicago and New Jersey personnel	7,500
Overhead, which includes rent, machine rentals, moving expenses, stationery, part time bookkeeper, office furniture, etc.	2,500
Postage for very large mailings, for literature, and by way of assistance to other ROSENBERG Committees	2,500
Initial payments to three attorneys	5,000
Additional help for lawyers for research and investigations	2,000

"Care of the four ROSENBERG and SOBELL children	\$ 4,000
Printing of the Brief for the Supreme Court	11,000
Leaflets, tickets, banners	300
Travel expenses for speakers and organizers	1,000
Commissary for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in prison	500
Hall rentals	600
Repayment of debts	8,000

"In order to make possible augmented legal services, new publications, the reprinting of present literature, further advertising, care of the children, etc. we find that we must have at least \$25,000 in the very immediate future.

"The report noted: that activity in the unions has been at a very slow pace. With the exception of scattered union locals, there has been no consistent approach to the unions and to their memberships. A special Amicus is now being prepared, directed to the unions. A national organizer with considerable trade union experience is a vital addition to the Committee, and awaits only sufficient funds to be realizable. The report recommended that every local Committee undertake to establish the closest possible relations with trade unions in their communities, to bring the facts of the case to their membership and to get positive action.

"The report noted: that from the very beginning of the campaign there has been substantial support from among leaders of the Negro people. In spite of this, the National Committee and the local committees have not yet developed a realistic and fruitful approach to the Negro communities in respect to this case. The report recommended that in the process of working out an approach to the Negro communities the Committees study the parallels between the ROSENBERG Case, involving Jewish citizens, and recent cases involving Negro citizens. For example, just as the death sentence is reserved for Negro citizens in many communities in the United States, so the death sentence was reserved for the ROSENBERGS in this case. We must recognize that a parallel between the trials of Lt. LEON GILBERT and other Negro soldiers in Korea and the ROSENBERG Case because in both instances the people involved became scapegoats for reverses in foreign policy and on the battle field. Likewise, the threat by a Washington, D. C., judge to invoke the precedent set in the ROSENBERG Case against Miss MARIE RICHARDSON, a Negro woman leader, must be explored.

"The report noted: that the ROSENBERG Case has begun to receive front-page treatment in Europe and in Asia. Newspapers in France, England, Switzerland, and China have begun to take a very active interest. Also a number of very important civil rights, trade union, and humanitarian organizations abroad have begun to speak out on the case.

"The report noted: that so-called scientific evidence in the case was so crude and unbelievable that it was both an insult and a danger to scientists, for it attempted to draw scientists into the trial by covering the pseudo-scientific material with the mantle of true science.

"The report recommended that local committees contact scientists in their communities and campuses and get their thinking, advice, and help in exposing the allegedly scientific material introduced into the trial.

"The report noted: That the National Committee had never taken a position on any matter other than the ROSENBERG Case and that it still stood by its position that the trial was unfair and that the ROSENBERGS and SORELL were deserving a new trial.

"At the same time, the Committee has always provided a platform for all expressions of opinion on the case, and believes that this position is correct and should be adhered to locally as well as nationally.

"The Committee does not wish to make support for a new trial contingent upon agreement on questions of war and peace. Our Committee can, however, point out that regardless of one's position on our country's policy, there is general agreement that the courts should not be used as instruments of foreign policy and should remain independent of changes in foreign policy. Likewise, our Committee cannot stand aloof from the Appeals Court ruling which in blanket fashion dubs the holders of unorthodox political views as potential spies. This ruling is contrary to the very best traditions of American justice. In similar fashion, our Committee cannot disregard that same Appeals Court suggestion that persons in political trials should waive their rights to trial by jury.

"The report noted: The controversy raised by the Committee's statements that there were anti-semitic implications in the trial. The report gave a brief resume of such implications such as the absence of any Jews from the jury, the harshness of the sentences, the reprimand given to prosecutor SAYPOL, now

"Judge SAYPOL, by the Appeals Court in another case for anti-semitic tactics, and the unprecedented nature of the sentences as compared with the leniency shown to Nazi spies and traitors. The report called attention to the quotation from the New York Times of December 26, 1951, which quoted a government official as saying that there is no longer fear of spies and saboteurs at the Oak Ridge Atom Bomb plant because the personnel is predominately Anglo-Saxon. The report indicated that several steps should be taken by the National and the local Committees to place the anti-Semitic implications in their proper context and balance. The National Committee has never based its arguments for a new trial on the primacy of the Jewish aspects. It has based itself for the most part on the actual facts, testimony, and other features in the case. No amount of refutation of anti-Semitic implications can refute those other fundamental arguments. In respect to the points raised on the Jewish aspects, these need to be more deeply explored and defined. It is a fact, for example, that almost simultaneously with the ROSENBERG case we had the admittedly anti-Semitic attack on ANNA ROSENBERG in the Defense Department. We also had the firing of eight Jewish teachers in the City of New York, the order for dissolution of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and the bombing of Jewish synagogues and the desecration of Jewish cemeteries.

"The report recommended that the National Committee and the local committees explore these matters more fully, and attempt to establish the closest possible working relations with both the membership and leadership of Jewish organizations. The report also cited several examples of positive action of A.J.C. chapters and other organizations.

"The report noted: that a ruling by the Supreme Court might come any time after the first week in October. This ruling would determine whether or not the Supreme Court would agree to review the case. If it does agree a new Brief would have to be filed with the Supreme Court. If it does not now, legal possibilities will be thoroughly explored, and a new kind of campaign may have to be undertaken.

"G. THE COMMITTEE REPORTS

"During the Committee reports it became clear that certain common difficulties faced these committees. Because of the general atmosphere, many people were afraid to join such committees. Another factor was the position taken by the major Jewish defense organizations like Bnai Brith, A.D.L., A.J.C., etc.

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"A third factor was the general impression of guilt which had been conveyed to the public by the newspapers.

"In spite of these drawbacks, all the Committees could report progress to one degree or another. In general the Committees relied upon mailings to all sorts of lists, public meetings, and occasional small luncheons, or other get-togethers with important figures in their communities. Most of the reports, such as that of Milwaukee, indicated that the ROSENBERG Committee had become an issue in their local organizations, and hopes were held out for getting some of these local organizations to take a positive position on the case.

"The Committees ranged in number from four or five persons as in St. Louis and Cincinnati, to 25 active people. In Detroit where there was a very active Committee, steps were being taken to set up a speakers bureau and link the case with one of their deportation cases. A number of cities like Chicago and Cleveland could report close contact with local trade unions. Madison reported on activity on the University of Wisconsin campus.

"The reporters agreed that a great deal of patience and ingenuity was required to bring the case home to the public but that where these were used there was always positive results. A number of committees reported, for example, that they were successful in breaking through the local Anglo-Jewish press with letters to the editor, particularly in Minneapolis and Chicago.

"An interesting report was given by the reporter from Minneapolis who related that she had been fired from her employment with a Jewish fund-raising agency as a result of her ROSENBERG activities. But she indicated that there now seemed to be a real change of sentiment, and her employment possibilities in the field had opened up.

"In the main, the delegates agreed that from Labor Day on there could be expected a heightening of activity in the form of more public meetings, Amicus signature collections, and the general dissemination of literature on the ROSENBERG Case.

"H. NEW TRIAL AND CLEMENCY

"The Conference discussed the question of a campaign for a new trial versus a campaign for clemency at this time. Very forceful arguments were presented on both sides. It was felt

"by some that a campaign to get the American people to petition the President for clemency would be more important than the campaign for a new trial on the grounds that it was first necessary to insure the lives of the ROSENBERGS and then argue for a new trial. It was felt that because the country for which they had allegedly conspired to commit espionage had been an ally and because the death sentences were in such sharp contrast with the sentences given to Nazi spies and traitors, and on humane grounds, the support of many more people would be gotten for a clemency campaign now.

"It was argued on the other hand that an appeal to President TRUMAN before we had exhausted every appeal to the courts would, in effect, negate efforts being made for a new trial; that President TRUMAN could reject the appeal for clemency on the grounds that the matter is in the hands of the courts and it would be wrong for the executive to interfere. It was also argued that every petition for a new trial was in itself a plea for clemency if a new trial should not be granted.

"The Conference agreed unanimously, after considerable discussion that the fight for a new trial would continue until it was either granted or all legal steps to win one had been exhausted.

"I. MIDWEST COUNCIL:

"The delegates agreed to set up a Midwest Council comprising cities represented at the Conference. The function of this midwest council would be the following:

1. To arrange a constant exchange of experience and information on the campaign in the Midwest under a Midwest director.
2. To organize trips by various active committee members from one city to another, so that they could give first-hand guidance in meeting specific problems with which they were most familiar.
3. It was agreed to leave the setting up of this council to the Chicago ROSENBERG Committee.

"J. ROSENBERG WEEK

"The delegates recommended that the National Committee organize a ROSENBERG Week some time in October, at which time one or more concerted activities around the case would take place throughout the country.

"K. ETHEL ROSENBERG CAMPAIGN

"The delegates agreed that a special campaign to win the release of ETHEL ROSENBERG from prison either on bail or by some other arrangement should be undertaken at once. The hardships inflicted upon Mrs. ROSENBERG's children, Mrs. ROSENBERG's own condition of almost solitary confinement in the death house, and the fact that her appeal is pending are all factors which must be brought home to the public and made part of the campaign to win her release. This campaign the delegates agreed, must be taken into the churches, synagogues, settlement houses, women's organizations and elsewhere.

"L. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW LITERATURE

"In general, the delegates were pleased with the literature turned out by the National Committee. It was felt, however, that many more special aspects of the case had to be dealt with and, therefore, recommendations for the following new pieces of literature were made:

1. A symposium type pamphlet which would deal with the ROSENBERG Case from a number of different points of view; i. e., a cold war, civil liberties, etc.
2. A pamphlet on ETHEL ROSENBERG and her children.
3. A pamphlet issued by ministers and Rabbis as a group.
4. A pamphlet addressing itself to the trade unions.

"M. RECOMMENDATIONS ON JEWISH ASPECTS OF THE CASE

"There was some difference of opinion among the delegates as to whether the Jewish aspects had been raised too much or too little. There was unanimity, however, on the question of thorough explanation and documentation on this aspect of the case. It was agreed that some of the differences of opinion came about because the local situations in the various communities differed from one another, and that only experience could determine the manner in which the Jewish aspects of the case would be handled.

"N. RECOMMENDATIONS ON BRINGING THE ROSENBERG CASE TO THE UNIONS

"It was agreed by the delegates that they would make every effort to send speakers and material into the local unions and to avail themselves of whatever material the national committee could produce on the subject. It was recommended that the National Committee attempt to get the magazine "March of Labor" to carry a story on the ROSENBERG Case. It was also agreed that a letter used in one of the U. E. Cleveland locals should be used nationally in other unions as well.

"O. RECOMMENDATIONS ON REACHING THE NEGRO COMMUNITIES

"The delegates agreed that an insufficient attempt had been made to bring the case to the Negro communities. In addition to agreeing with the Secretary's report on an approach to the Negro communities, it was recommended that the ROSENBERG Committee be linked with local current cases in the various communities.

"P. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

"The delegates recommended that greater efforts be made to bring the case into the non-Jewish community; to impress upon the candidates of the Progressive Party, and where possible, other parties, to raise the ROSENBERG Case as part of their political campaign; to increase the membership of the various local committees, and to draw into that membership community and organizational leaders.

"The Conference passed a motion commending and thanking the Chicago Committee for the housing and feeding accommodations they had arranged and for the highly efficient manner in which the Conference was run."

(b) "Report of the Los Angeles Committee to the Midwest Conference - Chicago, August 17, 1952

"The L. A. committee was born of discussions among a small group of friends who would get together socially once a week. All were progressives and talk usually wound up with politics. The ROSENBERG Case was discussed many times, usually with pained dismay over the absence of any activity to save these two victims. Finally, we decided to stir up some interest in Los

"Angeles. We wrote to the New York Committee for material and then began to make the rounds - IPP - JPFO - IWO - PW - CRC - the Freiheit - it was a bitter, disappointing experience. Ultra conservatives could not have acted worse - the ROSENBERG Case was the untouchable issue.

"The result that we agreed that if anything was to be done, it would have to be done by people like ourselves - so we constituted ourselves a committee and began to meet Monday nights - 7 of us. A couple of needle-trade workers, a couple of housewives, two office workers, a salesman, and a professional worker. We began to invite others. It was slow work, hardly any response. We began to mail out Reuben pamphlets to people, progressives whom we all knew personally and we thought might be interested. I also wrote at that time to about ten conservative newspapers enclosing material and giving an analysis of the case. This all in longhand since I couldn't type and had no typewriter available for someone else to use.

"Then a machinist, formerly a union organizer, and his wife, formerly active in the Unemployment movement and Tenants work joined the committee. At this time the committee was still operating very informally - no minutes at meetings, etc. - and meetings were generally just discussion groups. A little money was being raised, a little over \$100 in all and being sent on to New York.

"Our first big break came when a national rep. visited LA and agreed to send us a list of local persons who had contacted the NY office for information or who had made contributions. She sent us a list of 37 names and this constituted our first organized mailing. And resulted in bringing into the committee, two National sponsors and other excellent forces.

"The above period roughly covered January and February of 1952. In the beginning of March it was decided to get out our own fact sheet on the case. It had to be a rush job. The assignment was given on a Thursday and we wanted the bulletin for the next Monday night's meeting. The finished job, two full legal sized pages, was ready for the committee, our largest meeting to date, with an altogether membership of 14 present. The mimeo Fact Sheet, which emphasized the frameup and anti-Semitic aspects of the case initiated the first of many policy discussions which was to become the bone of contention for many meetings, i. e. should we limit ourselves to an appeal for justice in the case, that the sentence was too harsh; or should we take a flatfooted stand that the ROSENBERGS are victims of a political frameup and should be freed because they are innocent. (subsequent events proved that the latter position was the correct one.)

"Since we have taken a strong position in pointing out the political connotations as well as the anti-Semitic angle, a much wider section of the rank and file have involved themselves in our work and are forcing the various organizations to take a leading position. The mimeo fact sheet pointed out that the ROSENBERG Case was a classic example of political frameups and followed the pattern of famous past political frameups in our history. This, months before REUBEN's articles on frameups were printed in the Guardian. Hence, a new committee of three was set up to write the new fact sheet. The following week new faces appeared and again a policy session took up the evening - with the result that a compromise position was taken and we coined the slogan "THE ROSENBERGS ARE INNOCENT". At this meeting it was decided to invite REUBEN and to run a large mass meeting in L. A. No one can portray the doubts, the fears, the pros and cons which finally guided in the decision to get a hall and hold a ROSENBERG meeting. It must be remembered that we had no money, no sponsors, no speakers, no hall, not even a name for the committee, not even a headquarters, we had gotten no publicity, put out no literature - - - - - NOTHING!!

"Why try the meeting? Those trying to lead the committee felt that to hold the meeting - we even set the date for three weeks away - would act as a catalyst on the committee and focus all activity and discussion to the deadline of the task to be done. A steering committee was set up to meet and carry out decisions during the week. Lists of potential sponsors and speakers were drawn up and assignments given to contact them. The steering committee met the following Thursday and worked out a day by day schedule - where material would come from, printed materials, date of mailing and mailing coverage, bundle deliveries of meeting notices, a list of all papers to be given advertising and publicity releases, a draft of the throwaway was made, a special appeal letter for contributions was also drawn, various areas for street distributions were outlined, in short a full and detailed plan was drawn and submitted to the committee the following Monday. The Committee approved:

1. 10,000 printed throwaways.
 2. 1,500 first printing of L. A. Fact Sheet.
 3. 250 special appeal letters
 4. \$125 for news ads.
 5. 12 hand painted posters.
 6. \$ 25 for hiring of the hall
 7. The fare to bring REUBEN out to L. A.
- Plus a million and one details to carry through.

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"From there on it was just plug away. Call, contact, visit, mail.

"First mailing covering all Jewish organizations, some Guardian readers, contributors, JEAN FIELD list and the few other organizational lists made available. This was a three thousand mailing. Street distributions were limited to Jewish neighborhoods.

"After our first big mailing a steady stream of contributions began to come in. New faces joined the committee bringing funds and ideas. Everybody just piled in--lots of duplications -- lots of disappointments, and lots of pleasant surprises.

"Gradually we became known, sponsors were won, speakers lined up. In outlying communities interest always present, found an outlet in REUBEN's intended visit. Meetings were arranged for every night - a one week stay for REUBEN became two--to cover all the requests for him to speak. Finally, REUBEN came and all the work wound up in the successful meetings he covered so well.

"How was it done? First, by following through on every phone call, every request for information, every contact given us. Second, by setting up this meeting with nothing but faith and hope and then working everybody like bloody hell until the job was done. Third, by using every face on the committee in some way - at the close of the drive we were having 25 to 35 at our committee meetings and there was something for everybody to do. Fourth, plan and checkup. Fifth, by slanting our approach - depending on the group or individual we were trying to reach - using every facet of the case - the children, the death sentence, anti-Semitism, the harsh sentence, etc., etc.

"The following will give you a recap of some of the materials we have issued and distributed: REUBEN pamphlets - 6,000 plus 1,000 to Long Beach and 1,000 sent with REUBEN to San Francisco to set up their committee (for which we paid). 3,000 Jewish Fact Sheets. 3,000 pamphlets of the letters. Over 1,000 Amicus briefs. This in addition to material which members of our committee ordered separately and distributed. We have printed the following of our own material: Anti-Semitic press release (quotes from various newspapers) - 2,000. L. Committee fact sheets - 12,000; Brochure, 2,000; throwaway leaflets-15,000. Activities around the children: Raffle books-\$750 to be raised. Collection can - 1,000 - pledged sustainers for the children. Other general activities: Five theatre parties, dinners, 3 concerts, picnics.

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"Meetings: Meetings which took place around the time REUBEN was here was previously discussed in letters to you. Very many small meetings are taking place since the IPP convention and the statement by the CRC on their own and as a result the people are beginning to move. The CRC has its first outdoor meeting on the ROSENBERG Case in the heart of the Jewish section of Hollywood with us furnishing the material and a speaker. At all meetings a delegation from our committee is always present with literature and Amicus briefs and in many instances have been given the floor for at least a few minutes.

"We have no rental expense for the office since all work and telephoning is done from my home. The only expense that we have is \$3 for meeting hall once a week (a member of our committee donated the money for the first seven meetings) plus \$25 a week for office worker who has been with us for nine weeks. We are paying back from our collections the loans which we know will soon be paid off.

"After the first and large mailing (from original N. Y. list of contributors sent to us by the N. Y. office), and when money started to come in, each letter was answered personally and all questions answered. No form letter was used - thereby creating a link of the individual with the committee. This practice is still being carried out and we have on file the duplicates of hundreds and hundreds of our replies. Even though this entails untold amount of work, we feel that the response has more than compensated for the expense and effort thus spent.

SOPHIO DAVIDSON

Los Angeles Committee to
Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG
Case"

Concerning the Civil Rights Congress, the following appears in a booklet entitled "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, March 3, 1951.

"CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

- "1. Cited as subversive and Communist. (Attorney General TOM CLARK, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)
- "2. Cited as an organization formed in April 1946 as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations (International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional

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"Liberties); 'dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party' and 'controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it.' (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 1115, September 2, 1947, pp. 2 and 19.)

- "3. A 'Communist-dominated organization of comparatively recent origin.' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 187.)"

III. ON OCTOBER 16, 1952, EMERGENCY CONFERENCE OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS AND NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE HELD:

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that a combined emergency meeting of fifty representatives from the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, the Civil Rights Congress, and related groups was held on October 16, 1952, at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. DAVID ALMAN was Chairman, and speakers included JEAN TAYLOR and ELAINE ROSS of the Civil Rights Congress, and JUNE GORDON, ABE JENOFFSKY, and GEORGE STAR from the Jewish Fraternal groups. All speakers described the ROSENBERGS as "children of a national minority, victims of cold war, and anti-Semitism". All agreed that the main issue was to save the lives of the ROSENBERGS, and a campaign was planned to concentrate on forwarding petitions to President TRUMAN for Executive clemency, and to the Attorney General to accept motions for a review of the case. All groups were urged to continue collecting signatures from their communities to endeavor to have Rabbis request clemency for the ROSENBERGS, and to organize neighborhood delegations to contact campaigning Congressmen and to request them to come out for clemency. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case was to concentrate on organizing open air meetings in New York, to circularize literature, and to secure signatures on petitions to the President.

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CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS SPONSORED CLEMENCE TRAIN
TO VISIT JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG AT SING SING
PRISON, OBSERVING, NEW YORK:

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to visit JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG in the Death House at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on December 14, 1952. b7d

[REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the special clemency train, which was to leave Grand Central Station at 11:30 AM and arrive at Ossining, New York, at 12:16 PM. [REDACTED]

about six hundred people would make the trip, and that the delegation would bring flowers of sympathy to leave for the ROSENBERGS. b7d

Confidential Informant T-3 advised that the delegation numbered approximately 750, and was composed of representatives from mass organizations, trade unions, and sympathizers. He advised that the approaches in the area of Ossining had been blocked off by police, who authorized the delegation to hold an open meeting in a square.

KAREN MORLEY, HOWARD EAST, ROSALEE MCGEE, and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON gave talks asking for clemency, and described their predicament as an attack on the Bill of Rights. Later, a small group was permitted to take flowers to the prison for delivery to the ROSENBERGS. When this group returned to the square, the entire gathering returned to the railroad station and sang songs until their train departed. b7d

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that on December 23, 1952, the Civil Rights Congress sponsored a reception at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, New York City, to greet the delegation that visited the ROSENBERGS. About 350 people attended this reception. The theme of all of the speakers at this meeting was that the ROSENBERGS were innocent and were framed. [REDACTED] b7d

VI. PUBLIC MEETINGS SPONSORED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE:

- A. Meeting on October 23, 1952, at Central Plaza, 111 Second Avenue, New York City, under auspices of the Civil Rights Congress

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, and Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised that

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an overflow group of about one thousand people attended a meeting sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress in behalf of the ROSENBERGS, which was held on October 23, 1952, at Central Plaza, 111 Second Avenue, New York City. Speakers were Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS; B. Z. GOLDBERG, of the "Daily Forward"; Mrs. HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL; DAVID KRINKEN, Editor of "Rusky Golos"; BESSIE MITCHELL; and MORRIS CARPENEV. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] All speakers described the ROSENBERGS as victims of government persecution, likening their case to the case of S. GREG-VANZETTI, and all persons were requested to solicit Government officials to secure clemency for the ROSENBERGS. b7d

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that the following was a resume of the expenses and income of the meeting held at Central Plaza on October 23, 1952:

"Expenses

Hall Rental.....	260.00
Tickets.....	45.32
Publicity.....	70.00
Leaflets (25,000 ?).....	142.04
Fee - Dr. DU BOIS.....	50.00
Telephone.....	20.00
Photos.....	15.00
Stationery.....	10.00
Envelopes for collection.....	3.61
Tips.....	13.00
Taxis and miscellaneous supplies.....	5.00
Ads (already paid).....	381.10
	<hr/>
	\$1035.07

Expenses to be paid

Ads - approximately.....	160.38	
Taxes.....	120.00	
Pianist.....	5.00	285.38
	<hr/>	
Total Expenses.....		\$1300.45

Income

Collection.....	1481.49	
Additional Contris thru 10/29.....	8.25	\$1489.74
	<hr/>	

1889.74

"Admissions

Advance sales	44.75	
Door sales.....	445.25	
Payments following meeting.....	63.85	<u>558.85</u>

Total Income through 10/29..... 2448.59

Total Expenses..... 1300.45

Net income to date..... 1148.14

Funds outstanding

Pledges -	\$ 70.00	
Tickets -	450.00 (approximately)	<u>520.00"</u>

B. MEETING ON OCTOBER 22, 1952, AT PREMIER
PALACE, BROOKLYN:

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised that a meeting sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, was held on October 22, 1952, at the Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Listed as speakers of this meeting were GLORIA AGRIN, MICHAEL WOLLIN, and Rabbi MEYER SCHARFF. The speakers discussed the facts of the ROSENBERG case, and claimed that no evidence was introduced to prove that they were guilty, and they again raised the question of no Jews on the jury.

Mrs. HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, spoke, and stated, "We are not guilty, if we die, you die later", and so claimed that her husband was innocent. She stated that she personally knew that the ROSENBERGS and her "MORTY" were not guilty, but that they are being killed because they were progressives and because they were Jews. She claimed that her husband would not have received thirty years, and the ROSENBERGS would not have received the death sentence if they had squealed and put the blame on somebody else. She further stated that she knew it was a "dirty mess from the first time an FBI Agent said, 'you will be surprised how much you will find you can remember after you have worked with us for a while'". She also stated that an FBI Agent told her, "You know that your little baby needs his father".

A collection talk was made by JOSEPH SIMONOF, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] five hundred people [REDACTED] were present. b7d

C. OPEN AIR RALLY AT UNION SQUARE, OCTOBER 29, 1952:

Special Agents RICHARD A. MINIHAN, MAURICE CORCORAN, and VICTOR TURYN, and the writer attended an open air rally held on October 29, 1952, from 4:30 to 7:00 PM, at Union Square, New York City. The largest crowd in attendance at this rally was about 750 people. Loudspeakers were set up on the stand on the north end of Union Square. HELEN SORELL, EMILY ALMAN, Rabbi MEYER SCHARFF, and Reverend AMOS MURPHY of Boston, all spoke at this rally, along the same theme as outlined hereinbefore, namely that the ROSENBERGS were innocent, that they were framed by the government, and were prosecuted because of their political beliefs and because they were Jews. EMILY ALMAN ridiculed the ability of DAVID GREENGLASS to secure the information about the Atom Bomb, dwelling on his poor education, and claimed that he "sold out to the government to save his own life".

D. THEATER RALLY HELD AT PALM GARDENS ON
NOVEMBER 19, 1952:

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, advised that a theater rally to secure clemency for the ROSENBERGS was held at Palm Gardens, New York City, on November 19, 1952. The rally began about 9:00 PM, and ended about 11:45 PM. Approximately eight hundred people attended. JOHN T. McMANUS, of the "National Guardian", was Chairman. McMANUS introduced a skit entitled "Living Newspaper", which proposed to dispute the ROSENBERG trial through the use of excerpts from the trial record. Various actors took the part of Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and the ROSENBERGS. By clever use of parts of the transcript of the trial record, the sketch gave the impression that there was no credible evidence of the ROSENBERGS' guilt.

Many women in the audience broke down and cried during this presentation.

The following speakers made the same claim that the ROSENBERGS were framed and likened their case to S. COO-VANZETTI and DREYFUSS.

Another skit was put on by MORRIS CARNOVSKY and HOWARD D. SILVA, called "Midnight Visitor". In this, one actor was Judge KAUFMAN, the other was Captain DREYFUSS. DREYFUSS ac-

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caused KAUFMAN of giving the death penalty because he was afraid to line up with his people. DREYFUSS claimed that he was lucky because he had thirteen years in prison to prove himself innocent. He told the Judge that if he did not reduce the ROSENBERGS' sentence, the truth would come out some day that dead bodies were innocent.

HELEN SOBELL said that the ROSENBERGS were sentenced to die, and her husband was given thirty years because they would not turn informants.

[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] telegram blanks were passed out, which blanks were addressed to President TRUMAN, asking for clemency. One dollar was collected for each blank to defray the cost of the telegram.

PAUL ROBESON sang some songs.

E. MEETING HELD AT NEW TERRACE GARDENS, 1812
BOSTON ROAD, BRONX, NEW YORK:

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, advised that a rally was sponsored by the Bronx Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case, with headquarters at the Roumanian House, 2141 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York. This meeting was held at the New Terrace Gardens, 1812 Boston Road, on November 19, 1952. One of the principal speakers was Mrs. HELEN SOBELL, and she again claimed that her husband and JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were innocent, and that they were persecuted because they were Jews, and she further claimed that they were victims of the Korean War, and that the Judge and jury were swayed by testimony of liars, perjurers, and FBI Agents. She appealed to the gathering to be convinced that the ROSENBERGS should not be executed, and exhorted them to send telegrams, letters, and postcards to President TRUMAN and to Congressmen, in order that justice might be corrected.

ALBERT KAHN claimed that the ROSENBERGS were convicted of a crime which they did not commit, and he reviewed the case from beginning to end, heaping abuse on the Judge and jury, calling Judge KAUFMAN a disgrace to the Jewish race, who hypocritically stated that before passing sentence, he spent three days and nights praying for Divine guidance, and then sentenced the ROSENBERGS to death. This meeting was attended by about 1200 people, and an unknown amount of money was collected.

F. OPEN AIR RALLY HELD ON OCTOBER 18, 1952, IN
THE BRONX, NEW YORK:

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that on October 18, 1952, a series of open air rallies were held in the Bronx, New York. One meeting was held at Mount Eden and Townsend Avenues. [REDACTED] a loud speaker kept on calling on the people of the neighborhood to "come and listen to an important message on the ROSENBERG case". [REDACTED] Fifty people had gathered, literature was passed out, and the meeting commenced. The Chairman was a girl named ROSE, who stated, "We are here to explain to you the ROSENBERG case. This is the only place where you can find out the truth about the ROSENBERGS, who were sentenced to death on a frameup charge of espionage. I wish every one of you could see and examine the court records, and you could see for yourself that the ROSENBERGS are innocent. The ROSENBERGS are Jews, and this is one of their guilts. The ROSENBERGS are fighters for peace, this is the second part of their guilt."

She then introduced one SARAH GOODELMAN, and described her as a "Jewish woman, a leader of a Jewish neighborhood mass in the Bronx".

SARAH GOODELMAN said, "The American military fascist decided to kill two innocent Jewish people on a frameup charge that they gave out to Russia the secrets of the Atomic Bomb. We Jewish men and women say that it was a lie, the ROSENBERGS are innocent. They could not and did not give out any secrets. They were convicted to death because they are progressive people and Jews. We know too well this HITLER trick. HITLER framed Jewish people in Germany, and we could still feel the smell of burning flesh. Do you want the same thing to happen here? Do you know that they have already prepared concentration camps for us here? There is one concentration camp right here in our neighborhood. If the ROSENBERGS die, it will be the signal to put us in the concentration camps, and the deaths of tens of thousands of Jewish people will follow. We must not let the ROSENBERGS die. We say to the President - save the lives of these two innocent people. We demand a rehearing of the ROSENBERG case by the Supreme Court. We demand justice for the ROSENBERGS."

MORRIS U. SCAPPES reviewed the ROSENBERG case, and stated that they were not guilty, and he attacked the United States Supreme Court for its refusal of a rehearing in the ROSENBERG case.

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G. Open Air Meeting Held November 22, 1952,
At Norfolk and Delancey Streets, New York City.

SE HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ attended an open air meeting to save the ROSENBERGS, sponsored by the Manhattan Branch of the Labor Youth League, on Saturday, November 22, 1952. The meeting began at 4:00 P.M. at the corner of Norfolk and Delancey Streets, New York City.

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The first speaker was an unidentified young man who made a vehement speech against MILES J. LANE, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. He called LANE a "rat and Fascist whose big time salary is payment for the death sentence of the ROSENBERGS - - - filthy racketeer and big time Fascist will be among those in power when the Nazis get control of this country." This man claimed that the frame-up against the ROSENBERGS was a frame-up against all decent people and that JOHN FORESTAL and JOHN FOSTER DULLES hope to use their deaths to bring Fascism to the United States. He cried out, "Put the big industrialists in jail. They make money from blood, not the ROSENBERGS."

He was followed by a young woman and an elderly lady who both stated that the ROSENBERGS were heroes who fought for the interests of the common people and who die because they fought for peace. Both excoriated RUTH GREENGLASS, wife of DAVID GREENGLASS. These two women particularly identified the ROSENBERGS with all Jews and workers and stated, "If they die, then all Jews, all trade unionists, all Communists will be called spies." The elderly woman stated that recently a Rabbi was attacked and a girl was raped on the Eastside. She stated, "If they dare to pull the switch on the ROSENBERGS, will it be safe for a Jew to walk the streets? If the ROSENBERGS are killed, they will not be afraid to rape Jewish girls. Fascism will not succeed in the United States if you save the ROSENBERGS. If they live, then you will find out that the frame-up against them is a lie. The reason they want to kill the ROSENBERGS is to build up a war scare and hostile and to build up a war fear." There were about thirty people at this meeting.

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VII. NCSJRC SPONSORED PRAYER VIGIL AND
PICKETING AT WHITE HOUSE FROM
DECEMBER 27, 1952, TO JANUARY 17, 1953

Confidential Informant T-6, of known reliability, advised that the NCSJRC sponsored a clemency gathering and vigil in Washington, D. C., and made available a mimeographed copy of the plans of this meeting which are being set forth verbatim. These plans are set forth under the heading of Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York, New York, and are signed by DAVID ALLEN, Executive Secretary, and read as follows:

"Dear Friend:

"The following are the final plans for the clemency gathering and vigil in Washington, D. C.:

"1. The national clemency gathering for January 4 has been cancelled. Not a single hall large enough to hold a friendly meeting could be gotten. Rather than bring three or four thousand people to Washington to stand out in the cold for two hours, we are proposing other steps;

"2. The gathering for January 5 will go on as scheduled. The day's activities will be taken up mostly with visits to White House, Congressmen, Senators, other Government officials. Every effort must be made to head these delegations up with clergymen and other local figures. Send us estimate of number and composition at once;

"3. On January 4, we will hold a national conference in Washington, D. C., composed of leaders of ROSENBERG committees throughout the country and whatever other representatives of local groups (Churches, professional, labor, etc.) you can bring. Let us know at once who and how many will attend (this is not a conference intended for large numbers of people). A plan for final week of activity will be discussed. Local committee meetings should be organized for the day or evening of your return;

"4. The 24 hour clemency vigil at the White House begins on December 27 and will continue through the week of

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"January 12. Persons for the vigil are urgently needed. The Washington Office must have the immediate figures, dates and where possible names. Send this information to Washington Rosenberg Committee, 1967 Kalorma Road, Wash., D. C. Try to space these people going to the vigil so that the line will have, for the largest possible period, persons representing various sections of the country. In an earlier letter we suggested that before leaving and on returning the participants will visit their local newspaper and radio and T.V. stations. When they arrive in Washington, they should see their local press representatives at the National Press Building;

"5. We have a superb and brilliant recording (long playing - 28 minutes) written and acted by San Francisco cultural workers. It is the finest piece so far written on the case and has received acclaim by all audiences. It is suitable for small house gatherings as well as larger meetings. The record sells for \$4.00. Please order now;

"6. Our finances have declined considerably since our night letter. On the virtual eve of the threatened execution, we are financially unable to operate. Please help us.

"Sincerely
/s/"David Alman,
"Executive Secretary

"P.S. Most Important

"The thousands who would have been in Washington on January 4 should be mobilized for the weekend of January 30 to get scores of thousands of letters and wires to the White House by Monday, suggest house to house, block by block canvass."

The San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that it had obtained a copy of the above described recording which had been produced by the San Francisco Labor Theater, the theatrical group of the California Labor School.

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The California Labor School has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The record reports to be a documentary dramatization under the direction of PHIL MEZEY.

Confidential Informant T-9, of known reliability, on March 31, 1950, advised that PHIL MEZEY was a member of the [REDACTED] Party of San Francisco. b7c

Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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On December 16, 1952, Confidential Informant T-11, of known reliability, advised that a reservation had been made on behalf of the NCSJRC for a special train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to take 1,000 people to Washington, D. C. on January 4, 1953. These reservations were made by ABE WEISBERG and ARON SCHNEIDER. WEISBERG and SCHNEIDER identified themselves as the "Labor Committee to Save the Rosenbergs," 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York City. These individuals presented to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a certified check in the sum of \$2,541.00 to the order of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dated December 15, 1952, and drawn on the Chase National Bank,

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Times Square Branch, on the account of the captioned committee.

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D)

On January 5, 1953, a special train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left New York City at about 6:40 A.M. en route to Washington with about 800 persons aboard. This train returned from Washington the same evening.

Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, advised on January 22, 1953, that the Labor Committee for the Rosenbergs had reserved a special train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to leave Jersey City, New Jersey, at 7:05 A.M. on January 26, 1953, arriving at Washington, D. C., at 11:28 A.M. This train was due to leave Washington en route back to Jersey City on 7:00 P.M. the same day and had accommodations for 700 persons.

VIII. COMMUNIST PARTY SPONSORED A SURPRISE
DEMONSTRATION FOR THE ROSENBERGS IN TIMES
SQUARE SECTION, NEW YORK, ON JANUARY 10, 1953

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, advised that on January 10, 1953, a surprise demonstration started in Times Square area of New York City at about 8:20 P.M. ending at 8:50 P.M. and that about 1,000 persons participated in this demonstration. The rally began with a flood of leaflets being loosed from a room in the Hotel Claridge on the Eastside of Times Square. Then a loud speaker from a room in this hotel began an appeal for the ROSENBERGS which could be heard all over the area. At this signal, crowds of demonstrators paraded up and down the Eastside of Times Square from 43 to 47 Streets. Many of the demonstrators carried small white leaflets urging

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people to send communications to President TRUMAN demanding clemency for the ROSENBERGS. A few chanted slogans but most marched quietly. Informant advised that the demonstrators were deterred by the great number of police both mounted and on foot dispersed throughout the area. [REDACTED]

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Before the demonstration ended, another loud speaker located in the Hotel Astor began an appeal, but was quickly silenced. (S)

On January 13, 1953, Confidential Informant T-14, of known reliability, advised that the following items were seized by officers of the New York City Police Department as evidence in connection with the violation of Administrative Code - Operation Loud Speaker without Permit-and violations of Sanitary Code - littering street with leaflets:

Item Number One: Two valises, one black, one tan, containing leaflets and miscellaneous literature;

Item Number Two: Two University loud speakers, model MA 25, badly dented;

Item Number Three: One record initialed for identification;

Item Number Four: One Telethon clock with time attachment;

Item Number Five: One ATR Inverter, serial number 252443;

Item Number Six: One Dinabox phonograph;

Item Number Seven: One Stromberg Carlson eight tube amplifier;

Item Number Eight: Two valises, one blue and one maroon.

Informant advised that Item Number One was seized in Room Number 608 and Items Two to Eight inclusive were seized in Room 511, 160 West 47 Street at the Hotel Claridge.

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The following is a list of the property taken from Room 764 and Room 766 of the Hotel Astor, 45 Street and Broadway, New York City, and held as evidence in connection with violation of the Administrative Code - Operation Loud Speaker without Permit:

Item Number One: One cardboard container;

Item Number Two: One amplifier;

Item Number Three: Two University loud speakers badly dented;

Item Number Four: One ATR Inverter;

Item Number Five: One record player "Symphonic;"

Item Number Six: One record "Audiodiac;"

Item Number Seven: One blue canvas suitcase;

Item Number Eight: One General Electric household timer;

**IX. COMMITTEE HAS DISTRIBUTED
GREAT QUANTITIES OF LITERATURE
DEMANDING CLEMENCY FOR THE
ROSENBERGS.**

Confidential Informants T-6, T-15 and T-16, all of known reliability, have made available numerous circulars, fliers, pamphlets, booklets, posters, etc. being distributed throughout the greater New York area on street corners, through the mail and left at homes. Samples of this literature are being maintained in this office.

**X. VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF NCSJHC
ANNOUNCED IN "DAILY WORKER"
AND "NATIONAL GUARDIAN"**

A review of the "Daily Worker" and "National Guardian" during the period of the afordescribed events reveals continued

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publicity of the same by announcements, editorials and feature stories concerning the same.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation, which was found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinistic in its staff, writers, management and content.

- P -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGEINFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>FILE NO. AND LOCATION</u>
T-1 [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]		100-107111-294
T-2 [REDACTED] b7d Post Office Inspector [REDACTED] NYPO, who made available mimeographed report on Midwest Conference on ROSENBERG case held in Chicago.				
✓ T-3 [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED] b7d	SA JOHN W. DOOLEY	100-107111-167
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA JOHN W. DOOLEY	100-107111-365,387
T-4 [REDACTED] b7d New York Central Railroad Police Department	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON	100-107111-359

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>FILE NO. AND LOCATION</u>
T-5 [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	SA DONALD P. ADAMS	100-107111-185A [REDACTED] b7d
T-6 NY-48-S	Info re expenses and income of GRC meeting, 10/23/52	11/3/52	SA EVERETT K. DEANE, SE DENNIS A. CHESSHIRE	100-107111-198
T-7 [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]		
T-8 [REDACTED] b1	[REDACTED] b1	[REDACTED]	SA JOHN W. DECLEY	[REDACTED] b1
T-9 [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]			
as set forth in San Francisco Airtel, 1/22/53, maintained in this case file.				
T-10 [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]			
as set forth in Baltimore Airtel, 12/5/52, maintained in this case file.				
T-11 [REDACTED] b7d	[REDACTED]		SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON	100-107111-331

Used for documentation

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>FILE NO. AND LOCATION</u>
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T-12

b7d

b7d

As contained in
Washington Field
Airtel, 12/23/52.

100-
107111-
372

T-13

b7d

Washington
Terminal Police
as set forth in
Washington Field
Airtel dated
1/22/53 and maintained
in this case file.

T-14

b7d

the Boss of the
NYCPD who advised
writer of the
details of the
demonstration in
Times Square, NY,
and made available
a typewritten copy
of the material that
was seized during this
demonstration. A copy
of this material is maintained
as an exhibit in the 14
serial of this file.

T-15

CSNY 425

made
available.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>FILE NO. AND LOCATION</u>
T-16 CSNY 426	from time to time copies of the literature dis- tributed by captioned organiza- tion and maintained as circulars or exhibits in instant case.			

MISCELLANEOUS

Copies of this report are being submitted to designated offices for information either in accordance with Bureau instructions or due to the fact that they have or may have leads to cover in this case in the future.

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will report further activities of the Committee.

REFERENCE Report of SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON, 8/21/52, New York.